EUROPE.

The Irish Radical Revolutionary Agitation and Premier Gladstone's Legislative Difficulties.

Earl Derby as the Leader of the English Tories.

Rules, Regulation and Work of the Ecumenical Conneil.

Travel and City Scenes in Italy and Greece.

ENGLAND.

Five Thousand Troops Ordered to Ireland-What Mr. Gladstone Said About the Feminus-Union Among Ministers on the Irish Land Question-Difficulties of the Education Bill-The New Leader of the Tory Party.

LONDON, Dec. 9, 1869 During the last two days four regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and a battery of field artil hery-making a total of 5,000 effective men of all arms-have been ordered to Ireland, and will land in Dublin before the end of the present week. This movement was only decided upon at the Cabinet Council of Ministers held on Tuesday, the day before yesterday, and it was known to all the Feman leaders in treland before the order was received by the

ers in ireland before the order was received by the authorities at Dublin Castle. It has for some days past been expected that the Habeas Corpus act would be suspended in Ireland at once; but this measure has for the moment been de-The Ministry and indeed the people of England in general are under the impression that, because for the last week or ten days the Fenians what we call "bounce"—not so given to what in your country is called "sail talk," they have become sensible, and have determined to give up what I may term "physical force agutation." This is, however, a mistake—in my opinion a very great mistake—the threat of suspending the Hateas Corpus act has merely frightened them into being more circumspect, and not biastering out all they do, and boasting of an they intend to do. The conspiracy is more hidden, but not less dangerous that it was. Fray note that when I say "dangerous" I don't mean that there is any danger to the British government, or what the Fenians can do. They may injure trade, perent that release and do. They may injure trade, perent that release and do. They may injure trade, perent that release and do. They may injure trade, perent that release and do. They may injure trade, perent that release and do. They may injure trade, perent there is a control of the country; kill a few innovem, harm-less people, cause the tilense and death from exposure of many sodders who do their duy—all this they may, and probably will do. But they will not gain tucir ends. The amnesty for the Penian prison, ers will so further of than ever, and all that them measures intended to establish good government in Treatand. Not three days ago I was speaking to accountry gentleman from the North of England, and the tool me the following a sneedote—He and the country is more than the same time approach to the control that before 1570 the party that the same time and that the source and the country in general would be approved to by the country of the period of Mr. Gladstone was present at a dinner party where the conversation tarned upon Fernansen. The Frenter Americal greatly that so much folly had been compared to the country in general would be approved by the person of the country in general would be approved by the person of the country in general would be a country of the country in general to my development of the country in the country in the person of the country in the have been more reasonable and not quite so full of what we call "bounce"-not so given to what in your country is called "tall talk," they have become

which Mr. Gladstone's Ministry will introduce on the land question will no doubt be a compromise between what the tenant farmers would as a body wish for, and what the landfords would like to retain. The real difficulty of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry will not be the amnesty of the Fennans, nor yet the land question, but the Education bill. If the measure in favor of establishing secular education throughout Engiand, and abolishing what is called the denominational system, is introduced as a government measure, the days of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry would be numbered, for the bill would, no doubt, be ignominiously rejected. The Irish members—whether Orangemen, moderate liberals or radicals; whether Protestant or Catholics, are all in favor, not only of supporting denominational education in England, but of extending it to Ireland also. On the other hand, a very large portion of the English liberal press—indeed I might say the immense majority of the liberal papers—are in favor of introducing at once a bill by which local rates shall be established, in order to provide education for the poor, and that this education shall be purely secular, without any religious teaching whatever. But I must tell you that although there is a strong party against it. The Roman Catholics, who have always been numbered amongst kr. Gladstone's strongest supporters are dead against it—laymen quite as much so as priests. The Anglican churchmen are also very strong, indeed, against the measures, as are the stethodists and most others of the religious sects. Indeed—and f believe no secret whatever is made of his opisions—Mr. Gladstone himself has the strongest possible objection to secular education for the poor, er. mdeed, for any class of the community. Rodden himself has the strongest possible objection to secular education for the poor, er. mdeed, for any class of the sommunity. But he has among his colleagues of many that are fair of Derby, and that he stonid succeed his late fair of Derby, and his administration, and we shall see a retu

wing party and the cleverest of the liberal conservatives.

Our prospects in London for the coming winter
are far from bright. The amount of misery, the
want of work among the laboring classes, and the
general poverty of all those who live by the aweat of
their brow I have never seen equatied in this metropolis. Every article of food is dear; house rent
for the poor is exceedingly high, and the weather is
such as to make us feel pretty certain that the cold
will be very great indeed. In a word "hard times"
are upon the poor, and added to that is a spirit of
rebelinon, not so much against authority as against
property, among all the working classes in England.
In plain words I believe that we are not far from the
commencement of great social troubles, which will
bring about immense social changes in England.
The London papers of yesterday had, nearly all of
them, comments upon the President's Message. I
enclose a short abstract of the leading articles on
the principal points. You will at once perceive that,
say usual, the pith of the matter is not rightly understood by the English press, although, also as usual,
they proceed to lecture those who in any way hold
opinions different from their own. The News is an

exception to this. But in every one of the English
papers I note how entirely the question of fighting
has dropped, and how wonderfully ready they all
are to do anything for the sake of peace.

ROME.

Constituent Parts and Organization of the Ecumenical Council—The Prelates Invited to Work—Formation of the Hierarchical "Commissions"-Rights of Proposition, Debate and Voting—How Ennous are Drafted and Adopted—No Speeches—The Registers of Notes—Differences of Opinion.

Although it is expected that upwards of 600 prelates will take their places in the Council before it closes they will not all be on a par, not only as to rank. but also as to the right of voting. And here the question srises, of what persons an Ecomenical Council ought strictly to be composed? Certainly only of those invested with episcopal character and jurisdiction. But, notwithstanding, cardinals, wno are not bishops, are admitted to these assemblies by a pontifical privilege granted them, with the same por ers as bishops. By the same privilege mitred or not infired generals of monastic orders are admitted, all having deliberative voices. As regards bishops in partibus, the Court of Rome has decided that they shall only be admitted after having applied for on chapter vicars, who are not bishops. The proxies of absent bishops will only have consultative voices Ecclesiastics of the sacerdotal order are never sum moned to the Council except as consultors. Layme are never convoked to such an assembly at all. The sacerdotal and lay elements of the Church have been gradually excluded from many privileges, such as the election of parish priests, of bishops and of the Pope himself, in proportion as monarchical. It would be too long a digression rom my present subject to trace the course of such changes in the history of the Catholic Church, of letters on the same topics but it will be important to observe whether in the Council the evident tendency to still further centralization on the part of the Court of Rome will meet with opposition from the majority of the bishops or not.

After the solemn inauguration of the Council the bishons are invited to divide their labor among the preparatory commissions. These commissions meet, each under the presidency of its cardinal, as heretomay take part in two or more commissions if equa-

orator, the secretary general, Monsphor Fessler, placed the books of Holy Writ on the altar, on which are also ranged the Pontifical ornaments. The Pope having assumed the polition and next received homage from all the Fathers of the Council, who, holding their mitres in their hands, ascended the steps of his throat, the cardinals to kins his hand, the patriarchs, archbishops and bishops his right knee, and abbots his foot. This act of obedience completed, all the Fathers kneit in their places towards the attar, while the Pope, standing, pronounced a Latin prayer, imploring blyine aid and inspiration for the Council. At the command of two cardinals, deacons, orate and erigite tox the Fathers twice prayed in silence, afterwards rising, while the Pope uttered another shorter prayer alond. The choir and assembly then sang the "Litany of the Saints," after which the Pontiff, with his mitre on, and holding a cross in his left hand, solemnly conferred his blessing super synodum.

The, Gospel was next chanted and the Pope, kissing the book was incensed in the usual way.

All the Fathers, then sitting with the patrice, and

Saints," after which the Pontiff, with his mitter on, and holding a cross in his left hand, solemniy conferred his blessing super synodium.

The, Gospel was next chanted and the Pope, kissing the book was incensed in the usual way.

All the Fathers, then sitting, with their mitters on, were exhorted to their duties by the Pope, who afterwards, kneeling again, intoned the Pent Creator. Other prayers and responses followed until the prefect of the ceremonis cailed out Ereant onnes focum non habeness in Concilio! Then by command of the Holy Father the opening decrees were read and put to the vote, which was given by the Fathers sisting, and wearing their mitres, except the abbotts and generals of orders, who voted standing and uncovered. The Servatators naving collected the votes referred the result to the Pope, who stated his own opinion and prousulgated is with the following formula:—"Decreta mode lecta placerant omnulus Patribus, envine dissentions, or if there shall be dissenting voices) for numero exceptis, Nosque earro approbante Concilio dia ta decernisma, statutimus, adque suncimus ut lecta sunt."

The apostolic pronotaries then duly registered the acts with official scals and witnesses. Finally his Holiness enfoued the Te Deum. After this hymn and another prayer, the Pontiff was relieved of his sacred vestements, and in sole and mozeatio, prayed in silence at the altar, rising from which he blessed the Synod and departed from the church.

The Pope received the bishops at the Vatican as fast as they arrived, in batches of five or six, or even more, at a time, as to see so many separately would occupy his whole time. An anecdote apropos of this is related of Archibishop Manning, written on the Synod and Gester. The Pope rejonced to see two prelates ruling souls, one in the great "rebel city" of London, and the other in the "Protestant Rome," as Geneva has always been called.

His Holliness having announced in a letter to Archibishop of Chiang and thome, as given him the rheumatism in his legs. His attitude

personal infallibility-Mensignors Dupanloup and Maret-have arrived. It is expected that the Bishop of Oricans will prove a formidable antagonist to the pretensions of the Pontiff, although he telegraphed his respect and submission to his Holiness en route at Montaito, the Pontifical frontier station on the Maremma line.

Catholic party have had a conference, to which Monsignor Mardi was admitted, for what purpose one cannot imagine, as the latter is a fervio papal coampton, and has replied energetically to Monsignor Dopantoup respecting the Pope's infallibility. Cardinal Antonelli has transferred all the response

Cardinal Antoneill has transferred all the responsibility of granting places in the diplomatic gallery in the Council hall to the French Ambassador, Marquis de Banne ville, as dean of the diplomatic oxidy. His Excellency was expecting an official mytistical to attend the Council, but as it never came he has been obtged to content himself with the key of the gallery, and consequently he has sent round invitations to his colleagues to occupy seats there—hinting, however, that want of space will necessitate the excuision of their ladies and friends.

The Semator of Rome has put forth an address to the citizens, reminding them of the solemnity of the ceremony and inviting them to show their appreciation of it.

Travelling from Florence to Naples-The Papal Frontier-Bishops and Priests by the Wayside-Roman Courtesy to Traveller-Peep into the Council Chamber at Rome Foreigners on Sight-Seeing-The Delights of Capua-Incident Between on American and a Neapolitan-The Weather and Fashion

at Naples-The Anti-Council.
NAPLES, Dec. 6, 1869. The ride by express train from Florence to Rome, 250 miles, is now made in eleven hours, the Papal authorities having been, after long hesitation in-duced to remove their veto against speedy communication with the excommunicated domini Victor Emanuel, who they absolutely refuse, however, to style King of Italy. In Papal eyes he is merely King of Piedmont, excommunicated to boot. Many suppose that the Roman authorities still interpose innumerable vexations and obstacles to ravellers bound for the Eternal City; but such is no longer the case. At the present time they are showing unusual attentions and marked courtesies to wayfarers, and appear anxious to give satisfaction to all visitors to the Council. We left Florence at ten P. M., with a full train of passengers, among whom were prelates from all quarters of the earth, who are nastening lorward to the throne of St. Peter: archbishops, bishops, earnest looking priests, gay curates, with their various attendants, black gowns, fancy South American sombreros, peculiar carpet-baggers. Some travel in a princely style, others in a more Christian way, but all seem to be in hopeful spirits, to enjoy the best of appelites at the buffets; they have been most frequently found indulging themselves in good, square repasts by the versation with many of them educed this much, they are all prepared to receive the watchword from Rome and to act accordingly. In regard to the an-tagonism existing between the Dupanioup and Manning schools on the question of Papat infallibility. side question, which may or may not come up before the satisfaction of all the faithful. Not one of them showed any intention or desire to express an individual opinion on taking their seat at the Council

the satisfaction of all the lathful. Not one of them showed any intention or desire to express an individual opinion on taking their seat at the Council board.

On reaching the little village of Orte, the frontier, or cordon, of Papal territory around Rome, is passed. Orte is fifty miles from Rome, and the train makes a short delay at the station in order that the Pope's gendarmes, who are gotten up in the sprucest French style, coats adorned with ribbons, crosses and medals, may visa passports and examine baggage at the Custom House. Our passports were eissied gratis, and the trunks were merely peeped into. Russia and Rome are the only governments keeping up the exploded idea of passports. In time the Roman authorities are even now very solicitous of currying favor with the travelling public by flattering, high-sounding notices placarded in all the public places. As an instance of this practice i may cite the notices put up at Orte, as well as on the southern frontier looking toward Napies, in three different languages, calling on the public by flattering complaints for disrespect or negligence that they did not be a continuation of the propertical properties of the propertical properties and employes, from whom they have a right to exact the nimest contress and attention." Outbidding in politeness and in the art of taking dominions. At hime o'clock in the morning the train reaches Rome, and here our prelate passengers tumble out with the most unmistakable signs of joy at having attained safe and sound the end of their journey. They have come from afar and been long in coming, but the sight of St. Peter's magnificent dome looming up has amply sufficed to cheer them and compensate for many of the inconveniences undergone, which, to tell the truth, after all, have not been so very heavy. Ecumenical Councils surely owe something to the telegraph and the radivery.

At Rome, as soon as we left the station, the strest wore an unusual aspect of bustle and committences undergone, which, to tell the truth, after all, h

Lands once more declarits to the programme of the c. After the Athere assembled in the shall and profit and agiven in sometication and allowed the protection of the secretary general Monthlory of the protection of the protection

headed and bare footed not being the least happy of all. There was a splendid turnout of equipages yesterday, Sunday, along the garden of the Riviera, and we had some fine military music in the garden separating the roaring bay from the garges promenade of the city. The Riviera on a Sunday drive will compare favorably in point of elezance and fashion with Central Park or the Bois de Boulogne. It was truly a magnificent sight to behold, in connection with the attractions of the bay.

There are not many foreigners here at present, but many are expected after the opening ceremonics at Rome; the rough weather in the north will drive, it is anticipated, a large number of tourists and winter solourners this way.

The anti-council of freelinkers, as an offset to the Beumemeai assembly, will be opened here on the Stomstant, at midday, in the St. Ferdinando theatre. The order of the first day's proceedings, as I am informed by Count Rucciord, who has convoked the assembly, will be an mangural address, a report of the Freethunking Committee and the reading of the several letters of adhesion sont in from prominent personages, a calling of the roll of members and visitors. In the subsequent sittings the middle of things will be pitched into and Rome squashed; religious liberty, complete separation of Church and State, morally versus religion, organization of a permanent committee, &c. So far the excitement over either council is small on the part of the natives; but we will "see what we will see."

GREECE.

From Constantinople to Athens-Metropolitan ment for Tourists-American Celebrities,

After wandering through the crooked, irregular, arrow and filthy passages of Constantinople pleasant to walk and drive about the clean, broad air of Greece. To enjoy Athens to the full extent

one should come here from Constantinople.

The Turkish capital is the political and commercial centre of an empire extending over a great portion of the Continents of Europe and Asia, of an empire which comprehends within its boundaries some of the finest and richest lands in the world. Turkey is supported and upueld by the moral and physica force of Western Europe. England, France, Italy and indirectly Austria, poured out without stint the blood of their subjects in order to secure the fabric of the Ottoman Empire from final ruin. After the Crimean war money was lent in large sums to the Turkish government by the capitalists of the West. Everything was done to put fresh blood and life into the be numbed and motionless body of the "sick man." What are the results? Not a road or a single improvement has been made. In all Constantinople there is not a street or a promenade in the European sense of the term. Even in Pera, the European quarter, the heaviest and coarsest articles of merchandise are transported on the backs of men, donkeys and mules. Not a wagon is to be seen, and be truly said that the greatest possible amount of power is expended in obtaining the smallest possible results. With all the support which Europe is able to give her Turkey seems to be declining every day. Finances are becoming more and more hopeless. Instead of reducing its debt the government is making new loans to pay the interest on old ones. Constantinople occupies the most beautiful and commodious site in the whole world. Notwithstanding this it would be difficult to find a more filthy, disagreeable and unpleasant city to live m. No one who passes in a steamer from the Black

m. No one who passes in a steamer from the Black Sea to the Marmora can help feeling sad at seeing such advantages thrown away.

It has been of late the fashion in Western Europe to deery Greece and to dwell with as much emphasis as possible on her faults and shortcomings, without saying a word about her good qualities or taking into consideration the difficulties of her position. In writing of Turkey the opposite course is pursued. Laws and reforms existing on paper, but, unhappily, nowhere else, are paraded before the world, and when after years of misrule it is found that the country is going on from bad to worse the want of success is ascribed to Russian intrigues. The most eloquent commentary on the state of things in Turkey is the fact that European residents are subject, not to the authorities and tribunals of the country, but to their own consuls. If the protecting Powers had any belief in the reality of Turkish reforms they would certainly show it by leaving to Turkish laws the task of protecting foreign citizens, as is the case in every country claiming to be civilized.

Neither France nor England would for a moment

Neither France nor England would for a moment hims of abandoning her own sunjects to the justice of a Turkisn court. At the same time they piedge all their moral and material power to compel milhons of Curistians to obey the caprice of Turkish officials and be satisfied with such government as these gentlemen may think fit to administer.

In treating of the condition of Greece it is always necessary to bear in mind that at the close of the war for independence the whole country was ruined, the cities destroyed and Industry completely disorganized. With the advent of King Otho a Bavarian army of 6,000 men was quartered upon the country, and served to impoverish it without performing any material service. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks Greece has kept continually advancing. Athens, from having been a wretched village, has become a pleasant city, with broad, clean streets, comfortable hotels and many fine private residences. No man coming from Constantinople can avoid making a comparison between the two cities, much in favor of Athens.

Constantinople in the hands of a civilizing people might become a whole empire in itself. In its present condition it is but a collection of Asiate villages interspersed with mosques, palaces and barracks, Athens is not a rich city and never will be, but with

interspersed with mosques palaces and barracks. Athens is not a rich city and never will be, but with its slender means in the course of forty years it has become a pleasant residence, has organized a university having 1,000 students, a library of 100,000 volumes, well supplied with all the important personance of the property of the course of the co

volumes, weil supplied with all the important periodicals of Europe. In short, the moment you enter athens you feel that you are in a city of civilized people. Of Constantinopie the contrary may be confidently asserted.

On arriving at Athens a few days ago I found a considerable number of Americans, among others Rev. Dr. Lyman, formerly chaplain of the American Legation at Rome; Mr. Reverdy Johnson, Jr., son of the late American Minister in London; Professor Tyler, of Amherst College. Dr. Lyman has been invited to preach in the Royal chapei on Sunday next.

viced to preach in the Royal chapel on Sunday DEXT.

I have just received notice that the King will grant me an andience to-morrow. I am besides to have an interview with one of the ablest and best informed political men in Greece. Of the results I shall give a full account.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivale in New York City. Congressman G. W. Hotchkiss and Hiram Waloridge, of New York, and J. H. Livingston, of Aspin-

wall, are at the Astor House.
E. H. Rollins, of New Hampshire: Potter Palmer, of Chicago; J. Plummer, of Pitteburg; A. A. Ran-ney and O. Wakeheld, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge Parkhurst, of Sandusky; General J. B. Stewart, of Richmond, and Senor Lodenfu, of Cuba, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

W. A. Griswold, of Philadelphia, is at the Hoffman Lieutenant J. P. Walker, of the United States Army; J. N. Huzard, of Rhode Island, and S. S.

Mapoleon III. hates poetry. There are only 100 Japanese in California.

Rennedy, of London, England, are at the Brevoort

House.

Seven gentlemen want to be Mayor of Americus, The Sultan still keeps the conventional astrologer

and dwarf.

A French soothsayer tells fortunes by the feet in-stead of the paim. Ex-President Pilimore has ordered a Scotch granite family monument.

has just had a legacy of \$82,000.

General Hiram Walbridge, of New York, intends making Richmond his future nome.

It is understood by the quidnuncs that Senator Fowler is hard at work on a speech with which he hopes to annihilate his colleague, Mr. Browniow.

A Boston husband, for spite, cut off the beautiful blonde hair of his wife as ane slept, and can't see her now without ringing his mother-in-law's door bell.

A Mr. Street, of Salem, Mass., is sowing Salem broadcast out West. He named the towns of Salem in Ohio, Indiana and lowa, and is now at it in the ferritories.

They call the State Entomologist in Illinois "Bug master General." He has collected more than thirty thousand bugs, and it is feared, as well as surmised, that he intends to open a hotel in Chicago.

Napoleon is giving little dinners at the Tulieries in Faris, to which he invites all the members of the Corps Législatif, opposition or government. He doesn't feel hurt at the many invitations refused. A San Francisco woman engaged a servant giri to to the work of a family of five persons. There proved to be an average of nine, including visitors, and the girl saed and got twenty dollars a month

The Lord Mayor and Sheriff of London recently

purse strings to aid public works.

Mrs. Nancy W. Nixon, a venerable lady of ninetytwo years, died in Boston on Saturday. She received
a pension for her husband's services as a fifer, when a
mere isd. in the Revolutionary army. His father,
a brave officer, was wounded at Eunker Hill.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

SUNDAY, Dec. 26, 1869. Holiday week promises to be a very dull one in Wall street if the experience of the past week be a criterion. Naturally the end of the year, with the winding up of accounts, brings about a more con servative tone among moneyed men. On the present occasion this dulness is assisted by the adjournment of Congress, whose proceedings are so closely watched by the financial community and give the cue to so many business enterprises. The money market has worked comfortably to borrowers on call, and loans on pledge of the usual collaterals have been freely made at six to seven per cent. There is little or no apprehension concerning the immediate future of the market, inasmuch as the periodical demand for currency by the interior has been fully supplied and capital shows a disposi tion rather to begin its usual winter acone enterprises which call for money are in abeyance until the opening of spring. Doubtiess in the ensuing week we shall experience some acing in of loans to prepare for the liquidation of the January instalment of interest by our numerous savings banks and for payment of coupons on rail-

way and State bonds and like interest-bearing secu-

rities. Such money, however, soon finds its way back again into bank.

The stock market has been especially quiet, and the fluctuations were made on light transactions, the principal operators seeming to be content with small profits, for which reason they realized on small advances. The only feature was the disposition which stocks manifested to out loose from gold, with which they had closely sympathized ever since both stocks and gold had their great trouble last September. The government bond market has been alternately strong and weak. Operators for a rise were disappointed by the steadiness of the for-eign market, which, it was expected, would be strongly active after the presentation of the Cabinet reports, and especially upon the flattering exhibit of the national resources, as contained in the various documents submitted to Congress. The decline in gold was also counted upon for its effect abroad, but the foreign bankers have contented themselves with ernment market. There has been a steady reinvestment of the coupons due January 1, and which have been payable at the Sub-Treasury since Friday last. In the Southern State bonds the features have been sudden rise to 66 for the Louisiana levee sixes which were in request on foreign account, and the firmness and activity of the South Carolinas, which rose to 841% for the new bends upon the publication of the advertisement of the State agent in this city, offering to pay the January coupons in gold. This notice, which appears elsewhere in our columns, is in pursuance of a law just passed by the State Le gislature, ordering the future payment of the interest on the public debt to be made in coin. The mercurial Tennessees and North Carolinas were better and firm at the improvement. Foreign exchange was active under a scarcity of commercial bills and a good demand from the importers, who were remit-ting to close up the year's business. The latest quotations were firm on the basis of 109 for prime bankers' sixty day sterling. Commercial paper was without important feature. Rates were a shade

The weekly statement of the banks excited con siderable comment and was variously construed. The specie decreased over a million and a half of dollars, despite the government sale of Thursday; while in legal tenders there was a loss of three hun-dred thousand dollars, in face of the disbursement of also, fell off nearly four millions, and the loans have been contracted a million and three quarters. As the statement is only for five days it is suggested that there has not been so even a distribution of the different Items, inasmuch as the banks lose the favor. Again, the payments into the Sub-Treasury for customs, combined with the specie shipments of the week, will go far to account for the decrease in specie. Taking the specie from the de-posits would leave about two and a half millions of the latter to be accounted for. This is done by conous payments of interest due from railway and other corporations, together with the temporary diffusion of money among the shopkeepers for holiday goods, will fully amount to the sum in question. The effect upon the stock market was hardly perceptible, inas-much as only a few brokers still remained on the sidewalk after the publication of the statement, and among them it was not regarded with any apprehension. It is only proper to observe that, so far as the banks are concerned it really leaves them in a beiter position than might at first appear. With the decrease in loans and reduction of deposits they are about in the same position as when they began the week. While the loss in reserve is two millions they can afford to lose one million, so that the surplus above the reserve required by law is decreased by

atements are contrasted as follows:	
Dec. 18.	Dec. 24.
oans\$252,884,914	\$251,096,000
pecie 30,068,095	28,419,977
rculation 34,102,303	34,127,837
eposits 181,073,455	177,166,586
egai tenders 44,812,273	44,493,992
The changes in each item are as foll	ows:
ecrease in loansecrease in specie	\$1,738,914
crease in circulation	25.534
ecrease in deposits	2 007 980
ecrease in legal tenders	318 281
The hanks it will be seen hold see	
The hanks it will be seen hold see	000 014 to

cess of the reserve required by law.

The range of the gold market during the week is

shown in the following table of the highest and low

Monday 12114 Tuesday 12004 Wednesday 12154 Tuesday 120% 118% Wednesday 121% 120% 118% Wednesday 121% 120% 170

government bonds:-United States currency sixes 108% a 109%; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 116 a 116; do. sixes, 1881, coupon, 119 a 119%; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111% a 112; do. five-twenties, 1882, coupon, May and November, 118% a 113%; do. five-twenties, 1864, coupon, May and November, 112 a 112%; do. five-twenties, 1865, coupon, May and November, 112% a 112%; do. fivewenties, registered, January and July, 111 a 1114 do. five-twenties, 1865, coupon, January and July, 114% a 114%; do. five-twenties, 1867, coupon, January and July, 114% a 115; do. five-twenties, 1868, coupon, January and July, 115 a 115 4; do. ten forties, registered, 108% a 109; do. ten-forties, coupon, 109 a 109%.

Friday prevented the completion of an official list of quotations. The following were, however, the latest prices in the Long Room and on the street, where noon:-Canton, 48 a 49; Cumberland, 25 % a 26; West Union, 32% a 82%; Quicksilver, 15 a 15%; Mariposa, 8 a 8½; do. preferred, 15½ a 16; Pactile Mail, 48½ a 48½; Boston Water Power, 14 a 14½; Adams' Express, 60 % a 61 %; Wells-Fargo Express 10%; American Express, 38 bid; United States Express, 50 bid; New York Central, consolidated, 86% a 87%; do. scrip, 81% a 82; Erie, 22% a 25; do. preferred, 39% bid; Reading, 99% a 100; Michigan Central, 116 a 120; Lake Shore, 85% a 85%; Illinois Central, 131 % bid: Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83 bid: Chicago and Northwestern, 6814 a 6834; do. preferred, 82 a 82½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincin-nati, 74½; Rock Island, 104½ a 104½; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 73 a 73%; do. preferred, 85% a 86; To-ledo and Wabash, 52% bid; Fort Wayne, 86 bid; Ohio and Mississippi, 24 a 24%; New Jersey Central, 90% & 90%.

NEGRO SCHOOLS AT THE SOUTH .- The whole num ber of negro schools of every description in the South is 5,454, with 9,503 teachers and 256,353 schol-ars. Of these 3,314 schools are regularly reported, with 204,263 scholars, of which 192,227 were alaves. The negroes sustain wholly, or in part, 1,681; own The negroes assain wholly, or in part, 1,681; own 759 buildings themselves, and are furnished 772 buildings by the Bureau. In the last year Virginia has gained 40 schools; North Carolina 83 schools, with 3,200 pupils; Georgia 105 schools, with 4,527 pupils; Bussissippi 67 schools, with 2,973 pupils, and Tennessee 95 schools, with 4,345 pupils. The other Southern States show increase, but not so much. Alabams is beginned in

THE COURTS.

Staten Island Quarrel-Enclosing a Portion of a Highway Forbidden-The Ramsey-Eric Litigation-That Protested Note Business-The Note Already Answered.

SUPREME COURT-RICHMOND COUNTY.

Proposed Enclosure of a Portion of a Highe way-Decision of Judge Gilbert.
Michael N. Wiener et al. vs. The Village of New brighton et al.-Judge Gilbert has just rendered a decision in this important and somewhat novel case, denying the application for an injunction, which was made by the plaintiffs. The action was brought to prevent the defendants from interfering with the plaintiffs in enclosing about one-half of Arietta street,

plaintiffs in enciosing about one-half of Arletta street, which leads from Tompkinsville landing to the Richmond turnpike.

It was claimed by H. W. Johnson, counsel for the plaintiffs, that their deed from the State of the Quarantine grounds gave them the right to the whole of this street, the boundaries including it, but that they had decided to enclose a trifle less than one-half of it, which would be a strip of ground fifty feet wide and some five or six hundred feet long. It was also claimed that the defendants, being a part of the people, were estopped from questioning the plainting deed.

It was shown by A. Frentice, on the part of the

also claimed that the defendants, being a part of the people, were estopped from questioning the plaintiffs' deed.

It was shown by A. Frentice, on the part of the village, that this road was opened the width it now is more than fifty years since, and has been used and worked as a highway ever since. That it was laid out for a turnpike road 134 feet wide, by the consent of the State, in 1815, cutting off that much from the southerly side of what was then the Quarantine grounds. The State having acquired its title in 1814 the turnpike company abandoned its use in 1817, and it was thrown open as a highway in that year and has so continued until this time. If also appeared that the State, in numerous acts of the Legislature, had recognized this as a street, once as early as 1817. In 1866 the Legislature directed the Quarantine grounds to be surveyed and a map to be made and fied in the office of the Secretary of State, for the purpose of sale. This was done, and bounded the grounds on the south by Arletta street. The Legislature subsequently passed an act confirming triat map and directing certain commissioners to self the Quarantine lands. It was done, and under this deed the plaintiffs seek to shut up a pertion of this screet, which is the leading thoroughfare on the north end of the island, the ground claimed being worth some \$30,000. The plaintiffs, some months since, commenced to set a line of posts in the street to enclose the strip claimed. The trustees of the village ordered their marshal to take teem up and to pro-hibit others being-placed there. The plaintiffs then brough this action and asked for an injunction to prevent the trustees from interfering with them, which motion Judge Choert has just denied.

SUPREME COURT-ALBANY COUNTY. The Ramsey-Eric Litigation-That Protested

Note Business. The Eric Railway Company vs. Joseph H. Ram-

sey. -The defendant, for answer therein,

The Eric Rativary Company vs. Joseph H. Ramsey.—The defendant, for answer therein,

Pirst—Admits that the plaintiffs are a copporation duly created under the laws of the State of New York; that on or about the 28th day of October, 1869, one M. P. Bemis made his promissory note in writing, whereby for value received he promised to pay to the order of the defendant, sixty days thereafter, \$5,000, at the Market Savings Bank, \$2 Nassau street, New York; that the defendant sixty days thereafter, 86,000, at the Market Savings Bank, \$2 Nassau street, New York; that the defendant endorsed the said note in blank; the defendant shemes each and every other allegation in the compliant.

Second—For another and further defence alleges that the promissory note mentioned and described in the compliant has been fully paid and satisfied, by or on behalf of M. P. Bemis, the maker thereof.

Third—For another and further defence this defendant shows to the Court that on or about the 28th day of August, 1880, the maker of said note procured from Jay Gonid a loan of \$5,000, to be used for or on account of what was called the Cross Cut Railroad, and the said defendant was induced to endorse a note for the same, among others, for the reason said road would be beneficial to the Albany and Issyuchanna Railroad in increasing lacilities for bringing oil on said road to the city of Albany and its vicinity; that on or about the 28th day of October, 1869, said note was renewed for sixty days, which is the same note mentioned in the complaint, and that before said second note became due, as this defendant is informed and believes, said Gonid pretended that he would make further advances for said sirst mentioned railroad, laying a third rail thereou, and either extend it to Burfalo or have the Burfalo and Erie Railroad could have a Burfalo connection, and thereby procured inself to be elected a director and president of said company, but said arrangement was not carried out or consummated by said Jay Gould, including the loan first aforesaid, f

railroad company.

Wherefore defendant demands judgment for his

Wherefore defendant demands judgment for his costs.

City and County of Albany, ss.:—Joseph H. Ramsey, the above named defendant, being sworn, says that the foregoing answer is true to his knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Sworn and subscribed before me, December 23, 1869.—J. SHEFARD SMYHR, Commissioner of Deeds.

SUPREME COUNT.—The Eric Rathgay Company 92. Joseph H. Ramsey.—City and County of Albany, ss.:—Joseph H. Ramsey, being duly sworn, says that he is the defendant herein? Deponent further says and he never received notice of nonpayment of the promissory note on which this action is brought, and that he never received notice of protest thereof.

Sworn and subscribed before me, Decemb 1869.—J. Shepard Smith, Commissioner of De

REAL ESTATE MATIERS.

The following is a summary of auction sales of NEW YORK LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.
Wednesday, Dec. 22.
SUBURBAN IMPROVED PROPERTY.
Madison, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 23.
SUBURBAN UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.
East New York, Thesday, Dec. 21. 27,500
Madison, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 23. 15,750

kinds of property sold at auction during the pre-New York improved property \$1,197,150
New York unimproved property 19,576
Suburban unimproved property 20,216 Of the above amount last mentioned \$1,095,000 was realized from the sale of the New York Hotel,

an exceptional transaction in the market. A REMARKABLE CASE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL CHINCKEE

A REMARKABLE CASE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, Dec. 19.]

The Circuit Court of Nodoway county has been in session during the past week, Judge I. C. Parker presiding. Most of the time was occupied in the trial of Solomon McAlpine for the hundrer of John Callicott, developing a most singular case of circumstantial evidence. In August, 1866, these two young men left Hollyville, lows, to come to St. Joseph to buy apples, expecting to load their wagon here and return to lows to sell their fruit. Not long after—some few days, we believe—McAlpine returned to Hollyville, Iold some plausible story about his partner having made other arrangements and gone on to St. Joseph, and for some time no further notice was taken of the matter. The continued absence of Callicott, and the fact that nothing was heard from him, funally induced the arrest of McAlpine, but on his examination nothing was elicited criminating him and he was discharged. A long search for Callicott proved unavailing, and for eighteen months a profound mystery enveloped the case.

In March, 1888, a party of railroad environce granters are search and continued appropriates granters.

svaling, and for eighteen moaths a profound mystery enveloped the case.

In March, 1888, a party of railroad engineers surveying the route of the Missourt Valley Railroad, some six infes northeast of Maryville, found the skeleton of a man. An investigation aroused the suspicion that it was the remains of Callicott. The authorities in Iowa were written to, and witnesses were brought down. The mother of Callicott recognized a bony protuberance on the chin of the skeleton; also, the absence of a tooth drawn on the day he started on his fatal trip, and his mother preserved the tooth. It fitted the jaw of the skeleton, and a denust testified it had been drawn from the orifice. Pieces of a blue coat and several peculiar buttons were found near the skeleton. These were recognized as resembling parts of Callicott's dress when he left home. There were three bullet holes in the skull.

The Identification was accomplete that Medicine.

he left home. There were three builds according a Null.

The identification was so complete that McAlpine was rearrested and, alter several continuances, the case came to trial last Monday. The Judge instructed the jury that any facts of want of proof intigating the crime from murder in the first degree need not restruin their readering a verdict in the second agree, or manslaughter. The jury, after due deliberation, brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree, or manslaughter. The jury, after due deliberation, brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree. We learn that neither the orisoner nor his friends or attorneys manifest any dissatisfaction with the verdict, and the case will not be appealed.

THE WEALTH OF CALIFORNIA.—From figures furnished by the State Comptroller, it seems that the assessment of real and personal property in all the counties of California, for the current year, aggregate \$288,046,325, a net gain over the previous year of \$21,105,880. In the thirty-two agricultural and commercial counties there was a gain of \$26,338,00 in twenty-seven, and a loss of \$1,273,886 in five, leaving a net gain of \$25,02,128. Of the eighteen mining counties only two show a gain, amounting to \$260,208; while sixteen show a loss of \$4,224,500, leaving a net toos of \$3,988,243; reducing the net gain for the whole State as above.